

# The Saturday News

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## Jasper's Note Book

The question of temperance legislation we have always with us. Most politicians have steered clear of it as long as it has been possible to do so. The manner in which the members of the old Liberal government in Ontario toyed with it did a great deal to weaken public confidence in their good intentions. They went further than their opponents in making promises to the temperance forces, but did so little in the way of carrying these out that at the last they found both those who favored restrictive measures and those opposed to these fighting them. Sir James Whitney has shown that plain speaking pays in politics. But a new and very important chapter has been entered upon in the old province within the past few days. For the first time a party leader has come out definitely in favor of a policy of banishing the bar. Whatever one may think of Mr. Rowell's judgment in the matter, no one can fail to admire his courage, and the struggle that has commenced will be watched with keen interest all over the dominion.

The opposing leader apparently has come to the conclusion that it is necessary to do something to counteract the influence of the Liberal party, for when Mr. Rowell introduced his resolution, Sir James Whitney moved an amendment which committed the Conservatives to another scarcely less drastic remedy. The Legislature resolved by a large majority:

"That the treating habit is now almost universally recognized as the most powerful factor in the evil results of the said traffic and habit, and no good object would be served by simply diverting the habit from the bar to some other place. That in the opinion of this House legislation to prevent and put a stop to the said treating habit should be enacted."

Everyone recognizes what the treating habit means in connection with intemperance, and if it could be stopped there is no question that the evils complained of would be minimized to an enormous extent.

But the difficulties in enforcing prohibition of it are not small and the Whitney government will have its hands full in evolving measures to give effect to its ideas.

The Toronto World indulges in some speculation over the result and resorts to a very clever allegory, which is worth reproducing here. It runs as follows:

"Old Starbottle of Louisville, Ky., who recently arrived at Vancouver on the Empress of Japan, has been telling to the reporters his remarkable experience in the most unknown Republic of Nobuzeland. The country is unapproachable except through a strait which only a few native pilots can navigate. It is little visited by travelers, but tramp steamers do a big business exporting the rare products of the island and importing choice dress goods and machinery, principally from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States."

"The Nobuzeland Government, supported by public opinion, is able to exclude all intoxicating liquors and tobacco from the island; every ship is overhauled at the strait, and keen-eyed officials search the officers, crew, ship and cargo, before a license is issued which permits the pilot to bring the vessel to the only port of entry."

"Old Starbottle, however, is authority for the statement that the people of Nobuzeland are most hospitable and the 'treating habit' which prevailed in the old days when the natives of the country were less rigid, still exists. The humblest citizen who meets a friend upon the street will insist upon treating him to a newspaper or a postage stamp. A speculator who has suddenly made a large sum of money will celebrate his good fortune by purchasing suits of clothes for his companions instead of champagne."

"Old Starbottle was put up at the leading club, where he was not allowed to buy anything himself, but was simply overwhelmed with hospitable attentions. Collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, neckties and the like were ordered most profusely and the waiters kept on the jump. One gentleman, a member of the house committee, and of considerable means, ordered a pair of boots for the party all round."

"In one respect," says the colonel, "I remind me of Louisville, Ky., because the orders came so quickly that most of the stuff was spilled on the floor; in another it did not, because I had no big head in the morning. By the way, I didn't, didn't this small necktie? It certainly stays with you longer than a cocktail."

"At the close of the interview, so we are told, the gallant colonel, absent-mindedly, invited the gentlemen of the press to join him in a pair of gloves."

A Public Ownership league has been organized in Edmonton, the object of which is to keep the common public utilities under public control. There is not much need of stimulating the sentiment in favor of doing this. It is already very strong.

What we do need is not so much the expansion of the activities of the state, but the adoption of means which will bring about a greater measure of efficiency in the conduct of such business as it has already undertaken.

Mr. de la Roche, who is a successful businessman, is more than willing to work out his plans successfully in the end, and that the scope of public enterprise will constantly widen. But to more too rapidly is to court disaster.

The Toronto Globe has published a special Western edition, in which all phases of development in this part of the Dominion are treated with a thoroughness which leaves little to be desired. The Globe has at all times shown itself one of the best friends which the western provinces have had in the east, and the publicity which it has given to our affairs has been the means of stimulating our growth to no small extent. Its information has been secured from first-hand investigation and even those who have their homes here may learn a very great deal about the country this side of the lakes from its latest venture.

Alberta and its possibilities are due full justice to. No one can read what is said about this province without realizing, not only that it is making the greatest progress at the present time, or any of the four that do so, but that the future holds much more for it than for any of the others, by reason of both the extent and variety of its resources.

Edmonton has, however, reason to object to an error that appears on the front page, in which the expansion of western cities is shown. It is treated with the population which the Dominion census of 1911 showed. This is, of course, no fair criterion of its present position. The population of what used to be Strathcona should at least have been added to it. Two cities, which showed a smaller population than Strathcona did last June, Portage La Prairie and Medicine Hat, are included

## Margaret Anglin



Presenting the brilliant comedy "Green Stockings," at the Empire three nights commencing April 18

is the list. If Strathcona was not to appear as a part of Edmonton, it should at least have had a place by itself with the explanation that its identity has since been merged.

The Vancouver Saturday Sunset uses very violent language in replying to the editor of Canadian Collier's who suggested that the cartoonists should eliminate the Stetson hat from Jack Canuck's costume, on the ground that it is not typical of Canadians. It says:

"This hat will be worn by the able pagan horsemen and by many who go on foot in the Western outdoors long after this flaccid person who suggests its abolition has been deservedly forgotten. It is to be greatly regretted that such an one should be in possession of a portion of the editorial columns of a weekly magazine that circulates widely in Canada."

It is quite clear that The Sunset feels strongly about the matter. We all love the picture, and on all manner of means let us have the Stetson, but let Jack Canuck, when he wears it be also presented as an "able pagan horseman." We await with interest the cartoon which will convey the meaning of the phrase.

Colonel Roosevelt's language becomes more and more that of the pugilistic ring. He used to talk about kicking his opponents to a frazzle. The other day he "kicked them over the ropes." Of course, there is such a thing as too great a measure of expression. But it rather grates on one to hear a man who has occupied such a post as that of president of the United States, and who aspires to it once again, talking as Louis V. John would. We look like for dignity in men of high position in keeping with the serious responsibilities entrusted to their charge. So far from popularizing Mr. Roosevelt, one would think that all this would appeal to the majority as a cheap and nasty method of democracy.

An appalling thing has happened out at the Coast. Mr. Haw.

thornwaite, a Socialist politician, who has been declaiming against the capitalistic system for years, finds that he is the owner of a piece of land which has suddenly acquired a value of about \$125,000. His friends are anxiously waiting to see what he will do to get rid of the incubus.

The old story is recalled of the Yorkshire man who insisted that all possessions should be shared equally. "If you had two horses," said a friend, "would you give me one?"

"Of course," replied the Socialist. "And if you had two cows, would you do the same?"

"Of course, I should."

"Well, supposing," said the friend shrewdly, "you had two pigs, would you give me one of them?"

"Oh, that's getting over near home," said the other, shyly: "I'll know I've got two pigs."

It isn't only Socialists whose theory and practice can stand a lot of reexamining.

"Every indication that there will be a bumper harvest this year," are the headlines in the daily press. Might it not be just as well, at least, to allow the seed to get into the ground before we begin to talk this way? There are a few things that can happen between now and harvest.

It is unfortunate that the separation of the offices of secretary and treasurer of the city has resulted in the resignation of Mr. Crookall, who has filled them both for a half-century or more. He was generally regarded as a most efficient and obliging public servant.

The further the McGill investigation has gone, the less favorable a light is the prosecution placed in. It has not a leg to stand on after the evidence presented in defense of the superintendent on Monday night.

## The Investor

Those who have difficulty in believing this statement that Edmonton will stand in the same relationship to city and towns down the Mackenzie river in a few years as Winnipeg did to Edmonton of 30 years ago, may read with profit the following, from the file of the Winnipeg Free Press, in 1881:

"Edmonton dispatch. The passengers who left Winnipeg with the mail on February 27, arrived this morning (March 29). They report very deep snow all along the route, especially between Fort Pitt and Battleford."

Mr. Bennett seems to have told all our troubles at the banquet in the east, and he mentioned the "slide-out" loss. If Mr. Bennett would have given a little closer description of the beast he would have performed some public good. A wild out frequently is a sort of real estate salesman in which you yourself were a little late to get any money into Calgary, Alberta.

The fact that Henry Labouchere, who so lately condemned the C.P.R. project as a scandal to the public when it was introduced, left a provision in his will that a P.R. stock was the only colonial security that his trustees were to invest his money in, leaves no doubt as to the great change in the opinion of the people of the Old Land as to the future of Canada that 30 years has brought about.

The stream of immigration continues unabated. Alberta is getting a larger proportion of the newcomers than ever before, and the quality has never been better.

Smithers, which is to be the most divisional point west of Ft. Smith, on the C.P.R., should develop into a place of no small importance as a result of the decision to build the docks to handle the Fraser river navigation there.

The decision of the Hudson's Bay Co. to put its resources on the market on May 14 will do much towards settling the real estate situation in Edmonton. This large element of uncertainty having been removed, we may expect something like a permanent readjustment of values.

As no one is to be allowed to purchase more than four lots, it is expected that there will be a large influx of buyers. Lots will be drawn the day before the sale to determine the order in which applications are to be considered. The prices that were quoted to the city, which were published last week, give a fair indication of what the general run is likely to be, somewhere in excess of \$1,200 a lot. Portage Avenue, the diagonal street, which is expected to become a business thoroughfare of considerable importance, will probably bring large prices. The company has indicated its willingness to improve it immediately, providing the city will extend the street car line along it.

Work is to be commenced immediately on the extension of the street railway along Whyte Avenue east, the rails having been unrolled along the street. Despite the effort to have the Vermilion Avenue line removed to Nelson, the council has decided to extend it to Ninth and from there up to Nelson. Only most exceptional circumstances justify such a change in a street car route.

Work is to be proceeded with on the Second Avenue site of the C.N.R.'s south side station.

Orders were recently received from the officials to have all buildings now located on the right of way up to the station site removed. This route paralleling the C.P.R. from the city limits to the south was purchased by the company last year, the amount paid for this land and the depot property being close to \$300,000. Not many buildings remain on the right of way, and those that remain will be removed in a short time. The new station will face north on Second Avenue and will occupy a splendid site midway between Main and First street east.

The Commercial hotel on Whyte Avenue has been sold for \$40,000.

The sale of 51 feet on McDougall Avenue, just north of the Edmonton club is reported at the rate of \$100 per front foot.

Spokane capital is taking hold of the Dunn mine at Wabamun, and it is expected that it will be developed to a daily output of 2,000 tons.

This party referred to in the following from The Winnipeg Free Press:

Continued on Page Four

The citizens of Edmonton will be called upon to vote next month on a plan providing for the purchase of the Hudson's Bay land that has been used for years by the golf club and the land along College Avenue. To defeat either side would be to jeopardize the future of the city to an appalling extent. It is most urgent that both properties should be preserved for public purposes.

The man who tries to introduce something really new to the public has his work cut out for him. Some person is bound to step forward and say that it is the old story. The "horn dog" song that the Missouri mountaineers sang at the state Democratic convention and that has been taken up all over the Union is now declared to be a new one. A live translation of a song that was written in French in 1788. At that time, as an alleged French scholar declares, when the peasants of Southern France were fleeing from the oppression of the nobles into the mountains, and formed the "Legion of the Wolves," they had a song which ran as follows:

"Who has spread on village? In vain. He cannot a multitudes men show." "N'importe! qu'il aient qu'on peut" show. "He cannot a multitudes men show." It is hardly a strong likelihood who made the discovery. But whatever its origin the song promises to have an effect that is worth figuring on.

## BEHIND THE SCENES IN COURT LIFE

Gracious, though the late Queen Victoria could be at times, she would brook no interference with her personal wishes. Furthermore, she was quite convinced in her early days of the infallibility of kings and queens, and strongly resented anything which, in her opinion would lower her royal dignity. This is made plain by Mrs. Jerrold in her stories of the Court in "Forties," contained in her book, "The Early Court of Queen Victoria" (Evelyn Nash).

Queen Victoria's childhood was exceedingly dreary, and it was, perhaps, scarcely surprising when she became Queen of England, that she used her power and great position in very little ways. Her first request to her mother on her accession was that she should be "left alone for two hours," a privilege she had never enjoyed, while, when the Duchess of Kent begged her august daughter not to overture herself by the excitement of attending a party, she prorogued Parliament, the girl of eighteen answered—

"That is a word I do not like to hear: all these ceremonies interest and please me, but have no such effect on my mind as that which I understand by excitement."

**Snubbing Lord Melbourne**  
Not even Lord Melbourne was allowed to give her any slight correction. At her first Council the young Queen began reading—

"This Act intitled 'which is the legal way of spelling' 'entitled'."

"Entitled," your Majesty, 'entitled,' hastily corrected Lord Melbourne in a loud aside.

The young Queen slowly drew herself up and said, quietly and firmly, "I have said it."

Then after a pause, once more the beautiful childish voice rang out—

"This Act intitled—"

We get another striking illustration of Queen Victoria's independence of character in connection with what has been facetiously termed "the Great Bedchamber Plot." Ladies of the Bedchamber are appointed by the Government, and a change of the Administration usually means a change in the appointments. In 1839, however, Queen Victoria refused to part with the Ladies of her Bedchamber on the occasion of a change of Government, and the consequence was that Sir Robert Peel declined to form a Ministry, Lord Melbourne returning to office.

"They wish to treat me like a girl," Her Majesty said, regarding this trouble.

**When Queen Victoria Proposed**  
Again, in connection with her marriage, Mrs. Jerrold tells a characteristic anecdote of her late Majesty. Devoted as she was from the first to the Prince Consort, the Queen would brook no hint of mastery or barely of equality from him. When telling the Duchess of Gloucester of how she "had to propose to Albert," she explained how impossible it would have been for him to propose to the Queen of England; "he would never have presumed to have taken such a liberty." She had no intention that he should presume in any way. When pressing on him a secretary he did not want, she wrote: "I am distressed to tell you what I fear you do not like, but it is necessary, my dearest, most excellent Albert. Once more I tell you that you can perfectly rely on me in these matters."

Melbourne had a difficult task at times to curb the impetuosity of the youthful Queen, for she declined to be ruled against her will even by him. Thus, when Melbourne condemned the idea of the Queen appearing on horseback at a review, "Very well, my Lord," she said; "remember, no horse, no review," and there was no review accordingly.

One important thing the Prince Consort did after his marriage was to bring about a revolution in the Royal household, which owing chiefly to the appointment of "odious" officials, was in a state of disorganization. The servants were not only careless, but quite inefficient, and neither the Queen nor her husband could be sure of a well warmed room. On one occasion Queen Victoria, feeling the cold especially, sent a messenger to Sir Frederick W. who was the Master of the Household, complaining that the dining room was always cold. That perplexed gentleman, who either had no initiative or knew that interference would be useless, replied gravely to the messenger: "Properly speaking, it is not our fault, for the Lord Steward lays the fire and the Lord Chamberlain lights it."

## MARVELLOUS ANAESTHETICS OF THE PRESENT ERA

The latest sensation of the medical world is the new anaesthetic hedonal. It is the safest of all anaesthetics, with the possible exception of gas. The death which took place in a London children's hospital a week or two ago is the only one yet recorded, and the patient was doomed to death before the drug was administered.

Hedonal has no bad after-effects. It is injected in a vein of the left leg and sends the patient off into a pleasant, drowsy sleep.

Some of the most interesting discoveries of modern science lie in the direction of anaesthetics. New drugs for making operations painless are continually being invented, and some of them have very curious properties.

With one of the latest, scopomaline, the operation has to be carried through in absolute silence. The patient's body is quite insensible to pain, but his mind is only drowsy. If a loud word were spoken or an instrument hastily thrown aside after use in the ordinary way, the patient would wake, and this waking would weaken the effect of the drug on his body. Under this curious anaesthetic a loud tone will awake a man when sharp knives and saws fall to.

One great merit of this anaesthetic is that it is not followed by violent sickness as most anaesthetics are. The patient often sleeps on for five or six hours, wakes up hungry, able to take nourishing food, and then goes to sleep again.

Two other interesting points about this anaesthetic are the fact that for some reason it is almost useless in the case of negroes, and its immense strength. A thimbleful would send a thousand white men to sleep.

A new method of making the patient insensible does not require a drug at all. Professor Renard, of Geneva, has recently discovered that a strong blue light is sufficient for short operations. A blue electric hand-lamp with a reflector is directed towards the patient's eye, and the whole head and lamp, too, covered with a blue gauze veil to prevent

white light from trickling in. The undiluted blue light seems to numb the nerve of sight and the paralyzing effect extends to the other nerves of the body. Many of the less important operations are carried on thus nowadays, particularly in Switzerland and Germany.

A few years ago an anaesthetic was discovered which created a sensation in the medical world. Stovaine is the name by which it is known.

The curious thing about Stovaine is that by injecting it with a needle in the lower part of the spine the whole of the body below the heart is made absolutely dead to pain, while all above the heart is wide awake as usual. So it is used for operations on the lower half of the body. A screen is placed across the patient's chest so that he cannot see what is happening at his other end.

At hospital operations, in order to show the students how completely well the top half of the patient feels it is quite common for the operating surgeon to glance over the screen and ask: "Like a cup of tea? Cup of tea, please, nurse!"

And there the patient lies drinking tea, sometimes with a broad smile on his face, while his toes or legs are being safely amputated.

Under gas (its medical name is nitrous oxide) only one patient, it has been estimated, dies out of every quarter of a million operated on. Only thirty-five deaths, indeed, have been known to take place. Under ether the death-rate is one in ten thousand. Chloroform is fatal to one in every thousand or so, but nowadays chloroform and ether are usually blended, and the mixture forms a very safe anaesthetic.

It is interesting to note that that great stand-by of the sensational story-writer, the chloroformed handkerchief, which immediately produces unconsciousness, is laughed at by the medical profession.

Chloroform takes five or ten minutes to make a man unconscious. During that time fresh supplies are constantly needed. And if the patient really struggled no doctor in the world could put him under, even with ample supplies of the drug. So the chloroformed handkerchief should cease to be part of the novelist's stock-in-trade.



Taking Down the Minutes of the Meeting

## AN UNHAPPY LEAP YEAR

(To Dorothea, whose thoughts have turned to other things.)

You have noticed, perchance, Dorothea,

The dignified, sober restraint

That has marked my refusal to see a

Good cause you may have for complaint.

If you've made fond quadrennial entreaties

That left me, unmoved, on the shelf,

The affair, though its memory sweet is,

I've kept to myself.

I don't say you "have"; but remember

How many long years I have been,

From Jan. 1 to the end of December,

Your timorous slave, you my Queen!

In nerve, I'm afraid, I am lacking,

And dare not adore from afar;

But "you" have your turns for attacking,

And—well, there you are!

If folks say, when they see how you've served me,

Who worship—yea!—even your hat,

That you don't in a measure, deserve me,

Must I have to answer for that?

They notice the pride of my bearing,

And say I've refused you. What then?

To reject such a tribute needs daring

Not given to men.

The truth, to my lasting remorse, is

That I have been hoping for years

Against hope that the Stars in their courses

Would move you to smile on my fears.

If you, Dorothea, have waited—

I've waited—we've waited—in fact—

Well, now, though it's rather belated,

The time's come to act!

I'm afraid, though, that, were you rejected

Last Leap Year or not, it's too late,

There's a Cause, now, on which you've elected

To make all mere sentiment wait.

Are you likely to ask me to love you

While your time is devoted, my own,

To impressing, at random, above you

Some pane with a stone?

—The Westminster Gazette.

## SNOWDROPS

(R. P., in the Westminster Gazette.)

Tender little ones that cling  
Weeping to the skirts of Spring,  
Promise of her grace ye bring.

Soon the gentle Sun shall dry  
Gently every brimming eye,  
Turn your tears to melody.

Though ye fade to early doom  
Through your darkness yet shall loom  
Fragrant stars to deck your tomb.

In that wealth of Primrose-time  
Bluebells over you shall chime,  
Rung at morning's breezy prime.

Fairies too shall bring a spell  
While they toll your passing bell,  
"Tender little ones, farewell."

## WANTS YARDAGE AT FORT GEORGE

CANADIAN NORTHERN NOW  
TURNS ATTENTION TO  
"HEART OF B. C."

OTHERS ALSO INTERESTED

Alteration of Charter Effected in Order  
That Route May Be Changed

FORT GEORGE, April 8.—Advises received here within the past few days from Ottawa indicate that the movement of the government of British Columbia to guarantee the bonds of a road from Fort George to Vancouver has had a stimulating effect on one of the other railways now being built in the Pacific Coast province, the Canadian Northern, which is now making preparations to rush construction through the Yellowhead pass and down by way of Fort George to the coast.

The first indication of this came a week or so ago in the House of Commons when Hon. W. T. White, minister of finance, put through a resolution affecting certain securities of the Canadian Northern Railway company.

**Route is Changed**

In 1910 certain bond guarantees were given by the Dominion to assist the Mackenzie and Mann interests to build a line one hundred and fifty miles westerly from Edmonton. The original plan had been to build westerly from Edmonton one hundred and sixteen miles to Wolf Creek and then turn southwesterly to the Brazeau coal areas. The securities were accordingly issued by the federal government on this basis.

Later the railway showed an inclination to change its plans, and when it became generally known that the British Columbia government would assist an independent company to build from Fort George to Vancouver this inclination became definite, the intention of the Canadian Northern being to rush through the Yellowhead pass, through Fort George and down to the coast in an endeavor to secure first F'd on the traffic of the rich area the route will open.

**Government Guarantee**  
Accordingly a little over a week ago Hon. Mr. White put through legislation making the government guarantee of 1910 apply to the first one hundred and fifty miles of direct main line construction of the Canadian Northern from Edmonton to the Yellowhead pass and on to Fort George and the coast.

Since the resolution was passed by the house there has been considerable talk both in local and Montreal railway circles of yardage arrangements at Fort George between the G. T. P. and the C. N. R. The former road has control of the Indian reserve adjoining Fort George to the east, and by a recent order of the Dominion railway commission, the Grand Trunk Pacific station will be located on the western side of this reservation. On account of this decision by the commission, it is said the Canadian Northern has taken steps toward making sure of station and yardage facilities at Fort George and already has entered into negotiations with the Grand Trunk Pacific for that purpose.

But complications have arisen in the shape of similar moves on the part of other railway companies which are looking to tap the Fort George country in the near future, and it is altogether likely the whole matter will be referred to the railway commission to apportion to each road its lands on the Indian reserve now held by the G. T. P. This, in all likelihood, will mean the swallowing up of practically the entire reservation by the different transportation companies and will preclude the possibility of any extensive private building on that tract.

**Demand for Yardage**  
It is reported authoritatively here that the other companies wishing station facilities on the west end of the Fort George reserve and extensive yardage room are the C. P. R., which will come through the Yellowhead pass off the Alberta Central mainline; the McArthur line, from the lower prairies to the Peace river district and back south again through northern B. C. to Fort George; and the B. C. and Alaska.

The latter company till recently held only a British Columbia charter and was looked upon as a more or less dead issue. Lately, however, the charter passed into fresh hands, and the new owners, it is reported about the parliament buildings, have gone after a Dominion charter to enable them to make Fort George their southern terminus and build north-easterly into prairie territory. The old line was laid out from Vancouver to Fort George, from which point it doubled back towards the Pacific coast in a northeasterly direction, but this will be abandoned for the new route.

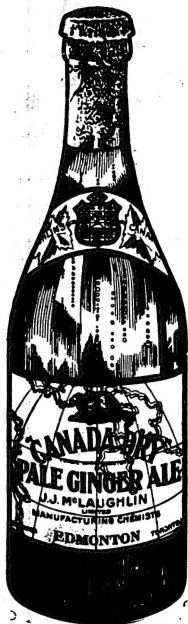
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## Music and Drama

Dr. Ralph Horner writes in Winnipeg Town Topics as following in regard to the late George Grossmith:

I am sorry to hear of the death of George Grossmith, which took place last week at Folkestone, England, at the age of six-and-a-half. I knew him intimately many years ago, when he was singing in Gilbert and Sullivan's operas at the Savoy Theatre, London; and in spite of his success and popularity, no one could be more genial and unassuming. He was the eldest son of the late George Grossmith, who was at one time a popular lecturer. After completing his education at the North London Collegiate School, he assisted his father in reporting for the newspapers at Bow Street police court. Before he went into opera, he had gained quite a name as a society entertainer. He made his first appearance as an actor in the title role of Gilbert and Sullivan's opera, "The Sorcerer," at the Opera Comique Theatre in the Strand, London. He was so successful that Gilbert wrote special parts for him in the operas that followed. He was the original First Lord in "H.M.S. Pinafore," Major General in "The Pirates of Penzance," Bunthorne in "Patience," the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe," King Gama in "Princess Ida," and Koko in "The Mikado," besides creating other parts in the operas following these. In 1889 he left the Savoy Theatre and started on tour as a public entertainer, and his success was phenomenal. He continued touring for seventeen years and made a fortune. He visited America and Canada twice and made several tours of Great Britain and Ireland. In addition to his great talents as an entertainer, Mr. Grossmith was a clever musician, and the author of many humorous and satirical songs which had a great sale at the time. He was also the author of several popular books, including "A Society Clown," and "The Diary of a Nobody," the latter having been written in conjunction with Mr. Weedon Grossmith.



The Enemy That Was

Chorus of Music Hall Artists: "Glad you're one of us now, sir Beerbohm."

Dr. Horner also has this note:  
By a strange coincidence, Miss Anglin plays in Winnipeg very shortly before the time set for the annual Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Trophy contest, to the best actress in which she gives a bracelet. That bracelet—or rather the first bracelet given by Miss Anglin—was won by a Winnipeg lady, who is now Mrs. Ernest Beaufort, of Edmonton. There are at least two ladies in The Winnipeg Strollers going to Ottawa to compete in the contest, who stand an excellent chance of carrying off the coveted prize. One of these ladies, Mrs. Kitson, it will be remembered, received honorable mention last spring in this same contest.

One can easily sympathize with an actor manager, and not less, as in a recent instance, with an actress manager, who finds that personal estimates of the merits of a play are not endorsed either by the critics or by the far more important section of the community, the play-going public.

But the growing practice on the part of those who control our theatre of showing something like petulance, or worse, when they find that they have made a mistake is full of awkward possibilities. Gerald Du Maurier's outburst is the latest instance in point. Because those whom he invited to express their opinions on his new venture, "The Dist of Egypt," told the truth about it and failed to indulge in paeans of praise he writes a portentous letter to ask "What is a critic?" The best answer we have seen comes from A. C. Benson: "I suppose that an expert critic is a man with a natural faculty of discrimination which has been trained by experience."

One is disposed to believe, after witnessing the sorry stuff so often put upon the stage, that a little

more exercise of a faculty for discrimination trained by experience would be to the general advantage in the enterprise of the theatre. It would spare the critics many dull hours, the managers much loss of money, and—where they cannot take their losses in a sporting spirit—of temper, while the public opinion of the stage and all its works would be immensely improved.

"The real menace to the legitimate" is the high class dramatic sketch in vaudeville. I have come to this conclusion after observation of vaudeville in the past few years and from my own experiences in my sketch, "A Light from St. Agnes."

So declared Mme. Bertha Kalich, famed as an emotional actress, recently when she made her first New York appearance in vaudeville in a tragic one act playlet written by Mrs. Fiske. Vaudeville audience received her warmly and reviewers proclaimed that in "A Light from St. Agnes" she had scored one of the biggest triumphs of her career. Her success was the more pronounced because of the fact that it is a popular belief among vaudeville managers that serious sketches are not wanted by variety audiences, but Mme. Kalich has demonstrated that the serious dramatic sketch is as welcome as the light and frivolous.

"As a matter of fact," continued Mme. Kalich, "there is a great need to educate the mass of American people up to the theatre as an art aesthetic and not an art commercial, and there is no way in the world to do this, except through vaudeville. One of the reasons why I am now in vaudeville is because of my confidence in it as a beneficial influence and because I want to bridge the chasm—the manager's office—which separates the foreign artist from the American play through the fossilized idea that foreign-born actors and actresses can play only in foreign made plays."

### MILESTONES

1800—1885—1912

(The Daily Chronicle, London.)

A glorious play—the most courageous, challenging, interesting, and from the broadest point of view altogether the best play of the season! This is the lappy record of "Milestones," by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch, produced by Messrs. Dennis Eadie and Vedrenne at the Royalty, with overwhelming success. It is crammed full of fresh ideas, of candor, and of wit. It is designed with splendid freedom and dexterity. It is superbly acted; and everyone must—and probably will—see it.

It is in one way a complete pioneer. We have had plays with epilogues and prologues—like "Rosemary" and "The Prisoner of Zenda." We have had plays with centuries between the acts. But one does not remember ever yet seeing a frank and fearless "three-generation play" like this, all passing in the same Kensington drawing-room, where the very changes in furniture make the evening worth while, and all with the same characters gradually growing old before the audience. They are lovers in one act, fathers and mothers in the next, grandfathers and grandmothers in the third, with the history of England playing an always poignant and apt accompaniment.

### The Three Epochs

The years that act in this way as "milestones" are 1800, 1885, and 1912, and the message that survives to the end is that only youth is young, that England has always seemed to the older generation to be "going to the dogs," but that there is always an undercurrent of strong, young life looking forth upon fields of new endeavor, and that the last spirit is the best.

To begin with, we have the age of crinolines and simpering propriety. The "Warrior," the first iron battleship is being launched sneered at by all the old-fashioned folk. Mr. Dennis Eadie is a young iron master—an idealist. He believes in the iron battleships, throws up his partnership in the family firm for its sake, and almost loses his young, trustful, adoring "Victorian" betrothed.

In the 1885 act lawn tennis has come in, and bustles, and Savoy opera, and England is soon going to become a suburb of Russia unless she goes ahead with the steel battleship. Mr. Dennis Eadie is now prosperous and middle-aged, and has made a fortune out of iron battleships. But he is an idealist no more and flouts the steel as a new fangled notion just as the old folk did the iron. His place is taken by a young fellow from the works who is a disciple of William Morris, has invented a new method of lighting steel, and comes a wooing. His master's daughter against the parental will—just as her father had done. And even her mother is now like Cousin Amy is now grown.

filled to a petty part  
With a board of maxims preaching  
down a daughter's heart.

Again, in the last act—the celebration of the golden wedding—it is the same old story. It is the grandchildren who are revolting now—the grand-daughter wants to marry her penniless cousin, a young engineer who is going out to Canada.

Continued on Page Seven



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## DIABETES

Is one of the most cruel maladies to which mankind is subject, the many complications arising from time to time making life seem almost unbearable. For many diseases, medical, scientific and physiological knowledge and experience, gained from years of deep research, has achieved remarkable results, but up to now, little has been discovered of practical value in the treatment and cure of diabetes. In fact, people have begun to look upon the disease as well nigh incurable. Even in the medical profession can be found doctors who are of the same opinion regarding sceptically any claim to ameliorate or improve the conditions of a diabetic patient. It even, however, be proved that **SAN-OL'S ANTI-DIABETES**, THE NEW GERMAN DISCOVERY, lastingly cures all cases of Diabetes.

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### A STORY OF LORD LISTER

Lord Lister saved more lives every year owing to his discovery of antiseptic surgery than Napoleon took in all his wars. Now that he has just died stories are being told which show that the surgeon was as great in heart as in brain. One anecdote is described by a former patient—"My mother, who had travelled from Glasgow to Edinburgh to visit me, was battling along Princess street on day against wind and rain on her way to the Infirmary. Lister happened to be passing in his carriage and recognized her. He instantly stopped, picked up the poor, bedraggled woman in the most fashionable thoroughfare in Scotland, and conveyed her to their common destination. Again, in another little home close to the river, lay a poor woman suffering from tumor or abscess deemed incurable. Lister maintained her there at his own charges for over three years, and restored her to her husband and family in Montrose, healed."

## LORD KITCHENER IN EGYPT.

(New York Sun).

A certain grim sense of humor the world has always associated with Lord Kitchener, "R. of R.", as he is for the British public. War correspondents have hated him and praised him for almost a generation now, and he has returned their hatred and ignored them. A slight expansion of this sense of humor there is perhaps to be detected in the recent months in which the conqueror of Khartoum has been British agent at Cairo, and The Portingally Review for March contains an interesting review of his latest service of the great British soldier.

Kitchener returned to Egypt on the day before Italy launched her Tripolitan campaign. Egypt is technically a Turkish province, and lawfully the Sultan of Turkey might call upon the Egyptian army to march against the Italians. The Sultan refused, but there were individual soldiers who desired to volunteer and sought permission. The result was as follows:

"Lord Kitchener replied that he would gladly give them permission to do so, but that their vacant posts would have to be filled up by junior officers, and that they would probably find on their return that they had been placed on the retired list, not by his wishes, but by reason of the upward pressure due to congestion in the junior ranks. He advised them to curb their heroic ambitions, so natural to Egyptians, and to stay at home, which they did."

On the frontier of Tripoli and Egypt there are Bedouins, who also heard the call to arms and sent a deputation to Lord Kitchener for the necessary permission. We quote again: "His Lordship congratulated them most heartily on their

war-like qualities, which, he admitted, he had overlooked. He reminded them that up till now they, as nomads, had been exempt from service in the Egyptian army, but since they were thirsting for military glory he felt that Egypt could ill afford to lose them, and he would see that they were conscripted for the army like the fellahin. To these remarks he is said to have added that slight suggestion of a wink which is so well understood by the natives to mean that it is best to keep quiet. Needless to say, they did not go to the war."

A final detail shows the British general in a more familiar fashion, recognizable to all who recall the late G. W. Stevens' accounts of the Khartoum campaign. A motor road was proposed in the suburbs of Cairo and the financiers who were interested, failing to obtain official sanction, at length appealed to Kitchener, with the following result:

"Lord Kitchener having satisfied himself that the proposals were satisfactory, told the financial authorities simply that he wished to motor out to the suburbs on a certain date, and that the road must be finished. 'But,' they objected, 'labor is expensive and difficult to obtain.' 'Turn the prisoners on the work,' said he. 'That isn't possible,' they replied; 'we have not got a sufficient number of warders to keep them in hand along a straggling line of that kind.' 'Warders!' exclaimed Kitchener. 'What the devil is the army of occupation doing with itself? Let them set as warders. Please see that the work begins tomorrow.'"

It is, then, not difficult to see why Great Britain with her Egyptian territory between Turkey and the new Italian provinces in North Africa and war on all sides of it remains undisturbed while Kitchener is at Cairo.

## NEXT WEEK'S Saturday News

Will contain a full description of the Calgary Horse Show from the pen of the editress of *The Mirror*, Who is this week in attendance at this most successful event.

Large improvements in the paper are contemplated in the immediate future which will widen its scope and make it a welcome weekly visitor to hundreds of new Alberta homes.

Watch for next issue for further announcement of the publishers plans.

**Saturday News Ltd.**

41 Howard Ave.

Edmonton



### The Investor

Continued from Page One

Free Press, is expected in Edmonton on Tuesday.

A party of 22 people arrived in Winnipeg last night from Amherst, N.S., en route for Edmonton. They will remain in the city until the evening, looking into the real estate situation as much as possible. Sullivan and Vail, an Amherst real estate firm, is conducting the party, which includes Mayor Fane, of Amherst, and J. Leonard Paul, a real estate man of Halifax. The object of the organization of the party is to purchase western real estate and farm properties, and it has been estimated that the buying power of the entire party would run to nearly \$500,000. For the past month Mr. Vail has been in Winnipeg making arrangements for the party in the west, and they were met at the station last night by a number of friends. In the party was Fred Cameron, the well-known professional runner. On his western tour the party will visit the principal cities between Winnipeg and Edmonton.

Mr. J. Dennis, assistant to the vice-president of the Canadian Pacific railway, in charge of the natural resources branch of the company's business, is very optimistic with regard to the future. Some weeks ago he met about 100 of the company's selling agents in the U. S. and discussed the year's business and discussed the prospects of the year's business and discussed the prospects of the year's business. But although it was held in Chicago, it was a gathering of great importance to the company as a whole. After talking with his agents, and after exchanging opinions with them, he came back to Canada and expressed with confidence that this year there will come to Western Canada approximately 500,000 settlers. Mr. Dennis, after surveying the look of things in the United States from the standpoint of 100 pair of shrewd eyes and observing made as well as from his own practical experience, says that the farmers are coming. Does Mr. Dennis believe what he says? What facts are available to lend credence to a statement so extraordinary? One stands out very strongly. It is the advance in price of the irrigated lands of Southern Alberta to a minimum of \$30. During the past few years they have been selling at around \$20 as a maximum. Moreover, it is proposed at an early date to advance the price of all the lands of the C.P.R. This would not be done unless Mr. Dennis believed that the farmers he spoke of are really coming, says Winnipeg Town Topics.

### AND THEN HIT THE WINDOW.

A gentleman who witnessed a scrimmage with suffragettes outside the Houses of Parliament vouchers for the truth of the following story:

A woman carrying ten stones in a bag took up her stand in front of a window.

She threw one stone, she threw two stones, she threw three stones.

And didn't hit the window.

She threw four stones, she threw five stones, she threw six stones.

And the window still was whole.

She threw seven stones, she threw eight stones, she threw nine stones.

And then a man laughed.

She threw the tenth stone at the man—and broke the window.

The chief of police of a provincial town sent a dozen photographs of a notorious criminal who was wanted in that city to the various police departments throughout the country for distribution among the detectives to assist in his identification in case he should be apprehended. Next day a telegram came from the chief at Smartsville—a neighboring town—saying: "Your six photographs received. We have succeeded in arresting four of the criminals, and expect to get the other two by tonight."

This was told in London Truth as far back as 1877.

At a dinner party lately given in Paris, one lady was remarked above all others for the elegance of her figure and the beauty of her toilette. During the marriage quart d'heure before dinner she was surrounded by a host of admirers, and one less beautiful than the rest ventured to offer her the flower which was the delectable. It was accepted, but as the princess sat down by the graceful creature, was laid behind, it was so easy to fasten the flower to the front of her dress with a pin. "The creature was successfully performed, and the fair lady was delighted near by the donor of the flower. They were hardly seated when she heard a curious sound like the gentle sighing of the wind, and on turning towards her partner he saw with horror that the lady's figure was getting small by degrees and losing fully less." The rounded form had disappeared before the wind was over, and long before the first entrance the once graceful garment hung in great folds about a crazy frame-work. It seems that the newest dresses for "slight" ladies made with slight fringes, and which when on, till the required degree of embonpoint is attained. The unfortunate lady mentioned above had forgotten this little detail when she fastened the fatal flower to her bosom with a pin; hence the collapse!

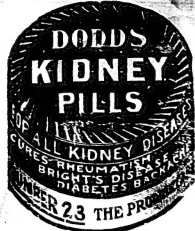
Steward lays the fire and the Lord Chamberlain lights it."

Would move you to smile on my fears.  
If you, Dorothea, have waited—

While they told you, "Tender little ones, farewell."



EDMONTON



#### A DISCOURSE ON HAND-CUFFS

The convicts in a great Russian prison have just sent Maxim Gorki a curious gift. It is a pair of miniature manacles of beautiful workmanship, and it will be a constant reminder of the sufferings of those who made it. The writer's acknowledgment of the gift is worth quoting.

"Comrades," he writes, "your present in delicate in its minuteness, but how infamous in its nature! power; infamous and stupid also, one must believe.

"Comrades, I am far from wishing to console you. That is not my business. All I wish to say is this, that simple-minded human beings are thrown into prison and sent to Siberia, and yet from these places come out the Dostoevskis, the Kowlenkos, the Melchins, and dozens and hundreds of strong and beautiful souls like them. "From the infamous and horrible chains, it is destined to bind honest hands, the same hands make a work of art. It has always been so, and always will be so. Brave people have faith in their power to transform into simple and noble beauty all that afflicts human life."

#### DOES A DIPLOMAT HAVE TO LIE

Count Achrenthal, the late Austrian foreign minister, has been blamed for lying to the British Ambassador when, on October 3, 1908, he told him he knew nothing about King Ferdinand's intention to proclaim Bulgarian independence, while at the moment of this denial Count Khevenhuller, who let the cat out of the bag too soon, was telling President Fallieres that he knew all about it. But lying and diplomacy are synonymous terms, the recognized code of diplomats being that the end justifies the means. If Achrenthal had taken England into his confidence Sir Edward Grey would have shown him the Treaty of Berlin, and this is just what the Austrian Minister did not want to see at that particular moment. He meant Austria to stand on her own feet instead of on the sufferance of Europe.

If he did nothing else Count Achrenthal killed the Treaty of Berlin, that unhappy witness to the malevolent interference of Lord Beaconsfield with the natural course of European politics. But for that treaty the Balkans would long ago have been freed from Moslem domination, and the Turks driven back on Constantinople. Achrenthal, blessed be the state, and the future, will now shape itself without artificial construction—London Truth.

The ingredients of Magic Baking Powder are plainly printed on each package. The makers of this compound are taking powder, and do so, that they have been known to print the words "No Alkali in the Powder." This is no guarantee—it is fraud. See that all ingredients are stated.

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#### Music and Drama

Continued from Page Three:

But things have changed. Parental tyranny is not what it was, and "the aristocracy rocket is played out," and the mother has to win her way by pleading and by tears. She would have done so even then had it not been that her old love of the act before—now the leader of the Labor party—comes to claim her for himself, so that the young people are free. So the curtain falls upon a cheery optimism, with just the saving tang of satire.

Through it all, of course, the whole thing is only possible by brilliant playing, which enables at any rate three of the company to act three parts instead of one—Mr. Dennis Eadie and Miss Marry Jerrold, both of them marvellously good—who go right through the whole 50 years together, and Miss Hardee Wright as a sister of the ironmaster, who is left an old spinster at the end, just because 50 years ago she had a will of her own. Things would have been different, one gathers, if she had been young to day!

Others to be specially remembered are Mr. Harben as a Wellingtonian young dandy of the Sixties, who in the second act marries his typist, a Yorkshire girl, whose son is the engineer of the finish. Then there was Miss Emily Weeden—the daughter in the second act, the mother in the third; Mr. Nares as the final effete young peer, the fruit of two successive loveless marriages, who does not even know what measure he is voting about; and Miss Gladys Cooper as the young girl of to-day—ardent, well-informed, triumphant, free.

It is announced from New York that a campaign is to be waged against the pirating of New York plays in western Canada. It is not denied that this is done. We saw "Paid in Full" in Edmonton long before the opportunity was given in Toronto and the stock company production, with Fred Clarke in the part of Joe, was very far from a poor one. If this pirating is stopped, what are the New York managers going to do about it? Will they send their own companies out here with the plays. If they do not, they might just as well let the pirating go on. It creates a taste for good drama, which eventually will help them.

Mr. Sherman was interviewed in regard to the matter by the Calgary Albertan. He admitted that it was true that plagiarism on American plays was quite prevalent in western Canada. He said it was necessary so that theatres in this part of the country would not be closed down three parts of the season. "Of course if I did this across the line," said he, "I would be in jail the same night, but this is not the United States, and I am within my rights. I do not see why you should kick up any fuss about it."

Mr. Sherman was asked what effect it would have on him if the New York association succeeded in getting the Dominion to pass legislation prohibiting theatrical managers from using American copyrighted plays.

"Then we all will go out of business, and the public will not see a play only once or twice a year," replied Mr. Sherman. Further, he said he hoped they would not be successful in getting the government to pass any such legislation.

"The public would not stand for it," continued the manager of the Grand. "They want to see the plays, and if the bill passes they will not have a theatre to go to."

The story of the fight that is to be made against plagiarism in Western Canada is told in the recent issue of the New York newspaper, which says that two advantages have accrued to the combined forces of American playwrights and producers since the beginning of the campaign against Canadian play pirates, which opened shortly after the February fashion meeting at the Hotel Astor, which resulted in the union of the four principal associations.

The first is an official opinion from P. E. Ritchie, the recorder of copyright on the Dominion to the Canadian minister of agriculture, touching upon the ample protection now afforded, to the best of his belief, by the present Canadian Copyright Act.

The other is the strong probability that the government at the next session of the parliament will pass a copyright bill guaranteed to remedy all the defects in the present statute.

It would, says Mr. Wodell, a writer on musical subjects, be a pretty safe bet to make a grand piano and not a much more than 50 singers out of 100 to reproduce their words in such a way as to render them absolutely unintelligible. It is, however, anyone doubts this let him make a point of listening very attentively to the next song he is privileged to hear. This question of enunciation is one which really first-class teachers and first-class singers pay supreme attention to. One such teacher makes his pupils learn the words of the song by heart, recite them over and over again till the full meaning and expression of each one is properly brought out, and then, and not till then, is the setting to them taught. Mr. Wodell gives some humorous descriptions of how he has heard some words sung: For instance, readers will know that the following are not the

first two lines of a nonsense song, though they look like it:—

"Mid play sure and pal' aces, though wean a romé,  
Be it averse, oh wum bull, there snow play sly comb."

The church is "a place for humorous songs, but yet Mr. Wodell points out that it is quite possible to hear such expressions as:—

Oh! Glorious Soap (hope)  
Make lean your heart (clean).  
The concentered cross-eyed bear (cross I'd bear).

Of course, in chorus work the effect of such bad enunciation can become very humorous, especially where there is one member who delights in singing above the others. A funny instance is of a German, a butcher, powerful in lung and voice, but with not the best command of English. Loud but clear above chorus and orchestra his words rang out:—

All-vee leigh sheep!  
All-vee leigh sheep!

#### LUXEMBERG

The "Sun," New York.)

A change of rulers in the tiny principality of Luxembourg must always have an interest wholly disproportionate to the extent of territory involved for several continental Powers. For Luxembourg is too near the frontier of France and Germany not to have a vital interest to the strategists of the two great military nations of the Continent.



The New Ruler of Luxembourg, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth

Less than fifty years ago Luxembourg brought Europe to the edge of war, and the dispute between Prussia and Napoleon III over the disposition of the principality was, in reality, the prelude to the Franco-Prussian war three years later. Then the French Emperor demanded that Luxembourg be ceded to France to counterbalance the large territory accessions gained by Prussia after Sadowa.

Back of 1867 Luxembourg had a varied history. Its capital, the City of Luxembourg, was once a great European fortress. The Hapsburgs held it against France. Spain won it and lost it. In the revolution it was swept into the French Republic, that advanced to the Rhine; after Waterloo it received a Prussian garrison and a Dutch ruler. It was not until 1867 that its neutrality was established, its fortress dismantled, and it passed from the last of great, boundary strongholds.

To-day, despite the theoretical neutrality of Luxembourg, all strategists use her territories to illustrate to aggressive German advances into France. Thus, the Belgian Congo to Germany have been obtained an acquisition of Luxembourg, which incidentally does not belong to Germany, by Belgium. As for the Luxemburgers, a German speaking people of violent French sympathies, who have known a score of alien yokes, no one ventures to consult their pleasure. Perhaps the Belgian union would suit them most.

Luxembourg just rises above the level of Monaco, San Marino and Andorra. It falls materially short of the stature of Montenegro, but in military importance, it cannot be overlooked, and the reign of the girl sovereign, who has succeeded to a seat the Queen of Holland did not inherit because the Salic law was not earlier repealed, promises to be marked by alarms and excitements which may bring new armies to the ancient frontier fortress of Luxembourg.

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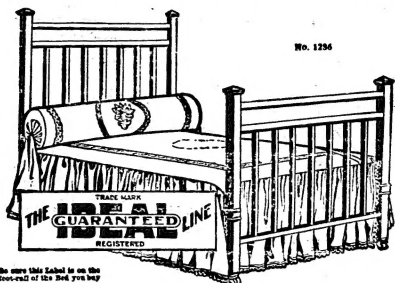
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## AN ANCIENT OAK

A curious discovery was made in London the other day, during excavations for a tube railway at Charing Cross. The process of tunnelling was suddenly checked by an obstacle, which proved to be a gigantic tree, embedded in sand, at a depth of forty feet from the present surface. When the sand had been cleared away, the proportions of the obstacles were revealed. It was a magnificent and shapely oak, black with age and moisture, but by no means rotten—pick and shovel were powerless against it. The water which saturated the sand at that depth had preserved the solidity and even the texture of the wood unimpaired for indefinite thousands of years. It is thought that the tree grew and lived for centuries, not where it was found, but close beside an upper reach of the Thames. The river, in time of flood, possibly undermined the bank and carried away the tree bodily, roots and all, to be caught at last in a sand bank and buried deeper and deeper by soil, which was destined to become the site of London. So solid was the wood that it had to be sawn into pieces before it could be hauled along the tunnel and up to the shaft mouth.

## THE QUEST

Of gallant Amundsen and Scott  
In cold Australis' crystal grot,  
We know a little, red a lot;  
But who, alas! can tell  
The answer to that sterner quest  
Of all-absorbing interest.  
O North and South, O East and West,  
Where, where is Christabel.

Has any traced her, woman's wit  
To some forlorn, deserted pit  
Wherefrom the lamps of night are lit  
The caves of sleeping Coal?  
Or has her sense of sacrifice  
Allured her to the realms of ice,  
The great glass house, where men nor mice  
Can fright her from the "Pill"?  
—A. W., in the Daily Chronicle, London.

## Property Values in Montreal

I had intended to note this transaction as indicating the trend of values in the largest Canadian city. But as I was about to summarize the article from The Witness, I came across in a copy of the same paper, of a date a few days later, the following, which affords an interesting sequel:

Mr. George F. Harrison, the Boston capitalist who purchased the Grey Nuns' property on St. Catherine street ten days ago for \$1,324,000, left the Windsor Hotel yesterday afternoon without giving his new address.

"Harrison" is said to be an assumed name. His home is supposed to have been in Fredericton, N.B., where it is said he never had any great supply of cash.

Chief Carpenter was asked to assist in finding his present whereabouts.

At the Windsor Hotel it was stated that half a dozen people from whom he had borrowed sums of money ranging from \$50 to \$100 in cash each, were seeking him this morning. A cheque for a bill of \$200 is held by the management as an interesting relic of his visit of the past two weeks. He lived high, so the reporter was informed, and entertained, and was entertained lavishly.

After purchasing the Grey Nuns' block for the million and a quarter dollars for which he gave his own cheque for \$1,000,000 he secured an option on the Dominion Square Methodist Church at a figure amounting to \$150,000. This, he said, he expected to take up in a few days. Later he purchased a residence on Sherbrooke street, depositing a cheque of \$1,000 on the payment. The cheque was drawn on the Beacon Street Bank, Boston, United States.

Chief Carpenter admitted at noon to-day that he was very anxious to find 'Mr. Harrison.' He would not say how many complaints had been made to him, but confessed that he had had some bitten individuals to see him this morning.

Apparently it is just as well to watch some of these representatives of foreign capitalists a little carefully.

We have received a copy of the London Daily Mail containing a half page advertisement of the Canadian Finance and Land Corporation, whose board of directors contains such awe-inspiring names as those of The Lord Gairloch, The Lord Willoughby de Broke and The Lord Knolls Who else. One of the tit bits offered the English investor by this Company is "one hundred acres of river frontage, suitable for sub-division and re-sale in lots, situated in Saskatchewan." The price is only one hundred and twenty five dollars an acre. It would be interesting to know just where this "Saskatoon" river frontage is situated.

Meanwhile, we have no doubt it will give a boost to the pride of some of our local wild-catters to know they are operating in such distinguished company.—Saskatoon Press.

## The Saturday News

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Rutter Station, Ont., April 8. (Special).—"I got perfect results from Dodd's Kidney Pills." So says Mr. Sam Mallette of this place. And he has a reason. "My sickness started from a strain," Mr. Mallette continues, "and for a year I did not know a well day. My sleep was broken and fitful and my limbs would swell."

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Mr. Mallette's case shows what neglected kidney disease will result in and what splendid results Dodd's Kidney Pills give.



The Bulletin's sporting page on Thursday announced that Cleveland has opened the baseball season by defeating Detroit by one "goal." This is quite excusable. Doubtless the sporting editor wrote it "run" but the typesetting machine spelled the other word out automatically. However it won't take long to get into the old run of things. (No pun intended.)

Locally it looks like a good season for all branches of sport. The Alberta baseball league may not please some of those who wish to see New York and Chicago standards right away. But good games should result without anybody going broke to provide them. Most of them will take place in Edmonton and Calgary as Red Deer and Bassano have their home consumption limited. By this arrangement the four teams can be of as nearly equal calibre as possible.

The A. A. U. has reinstated McKenny of Edmonton and Fullerton and Weir of Calgary. There was no reason for making their suspension indefinite and they have been debarred from amateur sport quite long enough to serve as a warning.

The trouble between the Swift football team of Edmonton and the Calgary Callies came up and the latter were required to pay over the money due the former by May 1st or be expelled. The following officers were chosen:

Hon. president, Dr. Clarke, Red Deer; hon. vice-president, Rev. R. Pearson, Red Deer; president, H. Ballantyne, Calgary; vice-presidents: Edmonton district, J. W. Ward, Calgary, J. R. McEwan, Red Deer, H. Meers, Lethbridge, T. Hall, Stettler, H. H. Fielding, auditor, H. Gibson; secretary-treasurer, G. H. Taylor; registration and amateur standing committee, Messrs. Gibson, Armour and Ballantyne; international and interprovincial committee, Messrs. Ward, McEwan, and Taylor; delegates to A. A. U., Messrs. Gibson and J. McEwan.

Lacrosse in the East and the far West is getting very much down to a business basis judging from the following in a recent issue of the Toronto Star:

Whether or not Billy Fitzgerald is to go West will be decided within a few days. He was in conversation with the officers of the Toronto Lacrosse Club all yesterday afternoon, and it is understood to have stated his terms for the season. Ed. Upthegrove had him in town for the better part of the time, and afterwards he interviewed other officers of the club. It is also said that Jimmie Hewitt, the Vancouver scout, which is now in the city, had a long talk with him over the prospect of his again going to the Coast.

If Con Jones comes through with his \$500 raise of any Eastern offer, for the services of Billy Fitzgerald, the St. Catharines star will be the highest-salaried lacrosse player in the world. Yesterday afternoon officials of the Toronto Street Railway offered Fitzgerald \$3,000 to play at Scarborough, and Fitzgerald declined to sign until he had heard from Con Jones. If his offer is a better one, Fitzgerald will probably go West.

The next move will then be up to the Street Railway people, and if they wish to keep Fitzgerald they will have to better the Coast offer.

Jones has practically signed Cory Hess, the Cornwall goal tender, while Eddie Powers has asked \$2,500 to go West.

Pete Barnett will not go West. While George Kalls has yet to give his answer.

It may be added that Fitzgerald has gone to the Coast and that the Vancouver team will have in him and Lalonde two players whose salaries aggregate \$7,000. What good is accomplished by throwing money around after this fashion?

Much sympathy has been extended to Mr. Edwin Auld over the loss of his mare "Eihel Gainer" with which he counted on making a good showing at Calgary. Mr. Auld is a most enthusiastic horseman.

It looks as if Australia will make a poor showing in the imperial cricket tourney to be held in England this summer. As a result of the internal dissensions that have occurred, the team will be minus Hill Armstrong, Trumper, Ransford, Carter and Cotton. The four first named are undoubtedly the outstanding figures in Australian cricket. Sid Gregory, who played for Australia twenty years ago will captain the team.

Some have suggested that the present Edmonton golf links if purchased by the city, should be maintained for public golfing purposes, anybody free to play over them, with proper regulations of course. This has been done in Chicago and many other places and is worth while considering, particularly as there would be no initial expense in putting the grounds in order. The Toronto Globe has this to say of a similar suggestion in that city:

Toronto golfers may not have public links in High Park because of the danger to visitors from driven balls. On holidays we might even have duplicated the complaint of an English player that the crowd so encroached on the Lowestoft course that a search for a missing ball located it in the mouth of a child in a perambulator. Maybe the city council looks on golfers as not very important, anyway. Mr. Andrew Lang, you know, once proved to the satisfaction of himself and footloosers in general that the person who possessed a brilliant or active mind need not expect to play golf with much success. The desirable kind of thinking faculty, he said, was one that could command a comatose state during the execution of a stroke; the perfect brain for golf was that which had the power to convert itself into a vacuum. In fact, all that the aspirant to fame had to do was to remember to abstain from thinking.

### DINGLE-PURDY

A pretty Easter wedding took place on Monday last at noon in McDougall Methodist Church, when Miss Vivian Pudy, daughter of Mr. M. B. Purdy of this city was married to Mr. W. H. Dingle of Calgary. Owing to a recent bereavement in the brides family the wedding was a quiet one, a few friends and relatives witnessing the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of cream mesaline with pearl trimmings and looked very charming. She carried Easter lilies and lilies of the valley. Prof. V. P. Hunt played the wedding march and the ceremony was performed by Rev. J. E. Hughson.

Mr. and Mrs. Dingle left on the afternoon train for the south, and will reside in Calgary.

J. M. Sissons, Druggist, Jasper Avenue West, is opening a branch Drug Store on 24th Street that he may be able to give his many customers in that vicinity better service. The store is now almost completed.

The French comedy given by the students of the University of Alberta on Wednesday night was well received as were the other portions of the programme, including the dialogue "La Servante Savante," the French choruses and the excellent rendition of one of the Chopin's valses by Miss Montgomery.

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